Western Carolinian.

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TERMS

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

COMMUNICATION.

MORGANTON, N. C.

The following is the address of Hugh M. Stokes, Esq. delivered at Morganton, on the 4th of July last, to the company assembled to celebrate the day.

Citizens: The short period of time allotted me on this occasion, increases the diffidence with which I enter upon the duty this day assigned me. We have met to commemorate one of the most important events in the history of our country; and I regret that a few desultory remarks, connected with the American Revolution, must necessarily be the result of my labors. It would, to me, have been a source of gratification, if to other and abler hands you had committed the task; and spared me the reflection, that my talents are unequal to the magnitude of the subject. To trace the events which led to our separation from the mother country, with faithfulness and ability, would be to unite the characters of the historian and biographer; to do justice to the virtues and patriotism of our revolutionary worthies, would be to record every thing that could elevate and adorn the human character. Every age and country furnishes examples of the incertitude of human glory, and the perishing monuments of earthly grandeur. The successive changes in civil government, created by conquests and revolutions, are similar to the fluctuating waves of the ocean; and the rise and fall of empires, like the undulation of her billows. One wave rises, and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss, and seen no more; another arises, and having reached its destined limits, falls quietly away, and is succeeded by yet another, which in its turn breaks and dies gently on the shore.

The first settlers of this country were generally characterised by that stern morality, that pious devotion, which distinguished us a peculiar people, the protestant dissenters of that age. Many of them had fled from religious persecution in the reign of James the 1st, to seek that peace and quiet in a foreign land which was denied them at home. Whither could they flee for refuge? In 1620, a small band of adventurers, that had long resided at Leyden, in Holland, landed where the town of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, is now situated. Here new and unforeseen difficulties awaited them; here the footsteps of civilized man had never left a print upon the shore. Their landing on this inhospitable coast, was greeted by the howling of the tempest, and the yells of its savage tenants. The cries of the panther and the wolf sounded their cheerless welcome; and the horrors of want and wretchedness were superadded to the inclemencies of the seasons. Yet here these forlorn and isolated Pilgrims, chose to erect the standard of civil and religious liberty; on this bleak and dreary spot, these conscientious followers of the pious Robinson, consecrated an altar to their god, in whose providence they trusted. Yet no military preparation, no implements of carnage, no blood stain'd banner gave warning of their approach. When our ancestors emigrated to this land, they brought with them the magnet, the compass, the plough, the art of printing and the principles of Locke. Their descendants still continue to value these as their best riches, and whilst they retain their attachment for them, can never be broken to the yoke of an arbitrary government. Little did they think that in less than two centuries a flame would be kindled on the American continent, that would agitate all Europe, and cause the tyrants of the old world to tremble on their thrones. Separated from the mother country by the vast Atlantic, the colonies owed her no allegiance, but that imposed upon them by British rulers; they owed her no gratitude, but that which an enslaved people bestows upon the Tyrant who oppresses them. By an assiduous cultivation of the arts of peace, the colonies rapidly increased in wealth, in population, and in science. But that unnatural rivalry which necessity sometimes produces between the parent and the child, severed them in feeling tho' not in interest. The mistaken policy of British statesmen, induced them to believe, that as we acknowledged their protection, we would quietly bend to their power. An attempt to tax the colonies, was answer'd by a firm and manly remonstrance: As the parliament insisted, the people became more determin'd in their opposition. The American citizens did not cease to present their supplications even at the foot of the throne, to avert a calamity, that seem'd to threaten a separation: Their voice was stifled by the *tocsin* of rebellion, the Supremacy of Parliament. Although the right of taxing the colonies, was agitated so early as the year 1739, no attempt had been made to carry it into effect. The stamp act, which pass'd in the year 1765, received such serious opposition from the colonial governments, and was so strongly deprecated by many of the enlighten'd Statesmen of England, that it was repeal'd in the year following by the powerful exertions of Mr. Pitt, Genl. Conway, Col. Barre and others, whose characters alone form an epitome of every thing that is great or magnanimous. Great Britain had always regulated the commerce of the country, but had not imposed any restrictions or duties, until the *Boston port Bill* was brought into operation. Many excesses had been committed by the colonies, in 1768, which only served to strengthen their confidence, and render them more tenacious of their rights. The year 1774, was the period, when the political delusion, the omnipotence of parliament, was about to vanish. It was in vain the Americans offered their petitions, and memorials to the king and ministers; it was in vain that Mr. Pitt (the brightest orb that ever illuminated the councils of any nation;) that Mr. Burke with all the power of his eloquence warn'd them of the danger that was coming upon them. A military force was quartered upon the town of Boston, to enforce the laws of parlisment, who forgot in the execution of *their duty* that a soldier's honor is a soldier's wealth. It was then that the colonies awak'd from the long lethargy, which cumber'd her energies; it was then that the genius of liberty like the unfledg'd Eagle began to look beyond the Eyrie, in which it was nestled; that the spirit of freedom indignant swell'd in every heart, and burn'd upon every tongue; it was then that every citizen was the brave defender of his violated rights, that every matron was a soldier's bride, and every maiden the patriot daughter of her country. A deputation from the different colonies assembled in congress, to adopt such measures as would meet the necessities of the time at Philadelphia. In 1775, the battle of Bunker's hill, like an electric shock, pervaded the continent; and roused the dormant energies of the nation. Active preparations were made to carry resistance to every length. A person of reflection must have calculated, that at some period the colonies would form a separate government, and be dismembered from the mother country. Our situation, habits of life, and liberal sentiments, our growing population, the jealousy with which the American people had always receiv'd the political institutions of Europe, the encroachment of the British parliament upon what was look'd upon as colonial rights, and the extent to which the royal prerogative was attempted to be carried, clearly demonstrated the truth of the proposition. Added to this, the opinions of some of the ablest statesmen of the eighteenth century; opinions that deriv'd their force not only from the weight of character with which they were accompanied, but deriving a still more powerful influence, from the extraordinary talents of those who advanced them. Washington had been placed at the head of the American army the 4th of June 1775, 25 days after the battle of Lexington, and 3 days before the battle of Breed's hill. A few provincial troops formed the hopeless band, which were to oppose the well train'd armies of Great Britain. Tho' forced to resistance the ultimate course we were to pursue had not been delineated. The whole continent from the lakes to Florida, was agitated by the impending storm. The day at length arrived, which was to seal our fate forever. The 4th of July, 1776, will be remember'd, when we shall cease to be number'd among the nations of the earth; when the sceptres of kings shall be broken, and time shall be no more. Whatever of talent, of virtue, of patriotism and firmness could be united into our body, distinguished the American congress, when the colonies were declar'd *Free and Independent*. The boldness of the measure astonish'd all Europe. It was a new event in the political world—a novel principle in the science of government.

Intestine wars, and sanguinary revolutions, had for centuries distracted the old world. France, Germany, and Britain, had felt the effects of civil anarchy. The first still retain'd same lingering vestiges of feudal tyranny, some relics of the military despotism of Charles the Fifth. Germany had been cary'd out into little petty principalities, and Britain had been delug'd in blood during the long contests for sovereignty between the houses of York and Lancaster, and the struggle for power between the King and parliament. Their magna charta, or as they are wont to term it, the great charter of their liberties, was wrested from a weak and pusillanimous monarch, by his factious and turbulent Barons. I bring these events to your recollection, to shew that revolutions in former times were more like contests for power than right; more like the effects of inordinate ambition, than love of country. Not so with America; she had felt the withering gripe of Britain; she found her friendship fast sinking into authority; and her protection verging to servitude and chains. At this awful crisis, she had the courage to burst the fetters which bound her to the mother country, to dispel the clouds of adverrity which overspread her political horizon; and to breast with manly firmness the rude billows of oppression, by which she had been buffetted. Long and arduous was the struggle for independence; the raw, undisciplin'd troops of the colonies, had to combat the veteran armies of Britain; the one conquering to enslave, the other defending their lives, their liberties, and their homes. But the heroes who contended for the rights of man, were not to be subdued by those who fought for the rights of kings; freedom was destin'd to triumph over the tyranny and the mercenary hirelings of England, to bow before the sons of liberty. Many a chivalrous spirit fled; many a patriot expired in the arms of victory. But the memory of their virtues will live in the hearts of their countrymen, and posterity with filial gratitude, will shed a tear of regret upon the green turf that covers their ashes. France, our friend and ally, caught with rapidity the vital sparks, as they departed from the souls of our sainted dead; and received additional torches from the surviving priesthood of liberty. But the temperament of her people forbid it to burn, with the same steady and refulgent light. In her revolution, the sanctuary of religion was polluted; and the veil, with too rude and impious a hand, stripp'd from her altar: the scales of justice were wrested from the law; and her political head fell a victim to the ungovernable fury of rulers who bowed before no tribunal but the Sword; and we whilst lamenting her catastrophe, are left as solitary mourners, over the sepulchre of her fallen greatness, and anticipated liberties.

Our example, likewise, in Great Britain, gave new life and energy to the friends of parliamentary reform. In Spain, the justice and right of any people to be represented in the councils of the nation, was adopted, sanction'd, and effected in 1812. But we have to regret that bigotry and superstition are again seated upon the Spanish throne. There was a time when the voice of liberty was heard from the centre of Spain to the summits of the Tyrol; that voice now sleeps in the grave of Riego;—but it is some consolation to the friends of freedom to know, that her American colonies have shaken off their allegiance, to the mother country. But let us turn again, to the theatre upon which our fathers acted. Scarcely had the United States emerged from the obscurity which veiled her destiny; scarcely had she overcome the storms of adversity by which she had been buffetted, and the war-broken soldier retir'd to his family and his home; before a greater calamity than the evils of war, seem'd to threaten her existence. Whilst our little army was in the field, our hopes were safely moored upon their fidelity and their courage; whilst we sympathis'd with their toils and sufferings, and deplor'd the wretchedness and want to which they were expos'd, we had the consolation to see them surmount, without a murmur, the dangers by which they were surrounded. And even when hope seemed to have fled, their active intrepidity would restore our confidence, and light up a smile amidst the general gloom.

But when their services were no longer required; when they were disbanded, and had but little to hope from the gratitude of their country, the scene was changed. To the heat of battle and the din of arms, succeeded political controversy and disaffection. The confederacy of the States, which enabled us to weather the storm of the revolution, was insufficient for the purposes of civil government. When the convention met in 1787, to frame a constitution, all the local prejudices, sectional feelings and interests of 13 States, differing in soil, in climate, and opinion, were to be reconciled. We had still to re-learn the science of government, and search for materials to unite a disorganised people. The idea of forming a government completely republican had been treated as an imaginary dream; and the histories of Greece, of Rome, and Venice, were held up as terrors to American Statesmen. The writings of Hampden, Sydney and Locke, were thought the chimeras of a heated imagination. But that providence which watched over and protected us in the hour of peril, did not forsake us, upon this trying emergency. The wisdom, virtue and patriotism of the American people, was exemplified in the formation of the federal constitution. The political history of every nation, was canvassed to frame a government that would combine the energy of a monarchy, the wisdom of an aristocracy, and at the same time guarantee equal rights and privileges to every citizen. The event has disclosed how rational were our hopes, and how completely the wishes of the people have been gratified, and their fears proved idle and unfounded. I will venture to assert, that the federal constitution, in its principles and policy, stands unrivalled, since the institution of civil society. Whilst it abridges the power of arbitrary, and avoids the evils of a popular government it combines all the excellencies, and excludes all the defects of every political code of which we have any knowledge. The wisdom of every nation contributed to the grand design, of securing to every American the liberty of conscience, the freedom of thought and action, and every privilege that can elevate or dignify human nature. Severe was the ordeal through which it passed; powerful was the opposition made to its adoption: but it survived every assault, and remains the living monument of our country's glory and its happiness.

Whilst we rejoice at her prosperity, let us not forget the heroes who gave her existence; at each periodical return of the 4th of July, let us drop an hallowed tear to their memory. There is perhaps some war-broken Soldier of the Revolution, still lingering upon the stage of human life; perhaps some who have come to witness the festivities of the day; to them it must be cheering to know, that they have not been forgotten by their country in the hour of decrepitude and age; that their grey hairs will yet go down in peace to the grave. To you who are in the bloom and vigor of youth, I would recommend an attentive perusal of the history of your country; you who are fathers, when you retire to your families and your homes, and whilst you are administering the morality of the paternal board, teach your listening offspring to lisp the names of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Adams, the Sword, the Shield, and Buckler of their country in her infant struggles for liberty: For posterity will venerate their names, when those of Cæsar, Cromwell and Bounaparte, will be swallowed up in the vortex of revolutions. Teach them the transactions of other times, and instill into their young minds the love of virtue and patriotism. No nation under the canopy of heaven enjoy the same blessings that flow around us; no government on earth can boast so many privileges; the highest man is not above the people, the lowest is not below the people. The poorest citizen in the country, if he possesses talents and virtue, may aspire to the highest offices. Here then is no distinction of persons, but such as are created by individual merit, no hereditary honours, but such as spring from an emulation of our fathers virtue. Our national councils are composed of all classes of men, from the richest to the poorest. They are not distracted by those factions, that disturb the peace of other countries. The vast Atlantic separates us from Europe, from its clashing interests, its strifes, and its ambitions. In peace we have established our laws, in the spirit of liberty and good will to man, we have framed our constitution. The arms of our country have been open to the unfortunate of every nation on the earth. The stranger comes to us and we receive him, not as a stranger but a brother. He sits down amongst us a fellow citizen, and in peace and security gathers the fruit of his industry, professes his opinions, and leaves a free inheritance to his children. Whilst we rejoice that the altar of our liberty has not been erected upon a pedestal of human bones, nor the genius of the country seated upon a throne; let us endeavour to hand down our republican institutions to posterity, unsullied by the dangerous principles of faction, and the false glare of deceptive policy. Let us consult our individual interests and welfare, and our national glory and happiness, by living in the practice of every private virtue, and the advancement of every public good.

Prolific Eggs.—A gentleman residing in Orange county, informs us, that a Goose was set on 7 Eggs on his farm, the present season which preduced 8 Goslins, notwithstanding one of them hatched nothing; of course two of them must have yielded twins. *Warrenton Reporter.*

Look at This!

THE subscribers, (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) having this day entered into copartnership in the

Tailoring Business,

to be carried on in the Shop formerly occupied by Thomas V. Canon, in the town of Concord; this is to inform the citizens of Concord and the adjacent country, that the subscribers have just received the latest fashions, and will continue to receive them as often as there is any change, from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York; and are determined to have their work done in a style superior to any in the United States, and on the lowest terms, according to workmanship. Any person wishing work done in their line will please give their shop a trial; and if they fail getting their garments made as prescribed, or fail getting fitted, in the neatest style, they will be paid for their cloth.

All kinds of *Cutting* will be done at the subscribers' shop; and no pains spared in showing the Ladies how to put their dresses together, after they are cut out. One of the subscribers has gone on North, for the purpose of forwarding the neatest and most approved fashions of the day. The grave can be accommodated at this shop, as well as the gay. All orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, July 25th, 1827. 3t78

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of Ribelin & Watts, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. 3t75 JACOB RIBELIN,

Salisbury, July 26, 1827. V. H. WATTS.

V. H. WATTS, *Tailor,*

CONTINUES the business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Ribelin and himself previous to their dissolution, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court House, in the town of Salisbury; where he solicits the patronage of the public.

He receives regularly from his correspondent in Philadelphia, the latest *Fashions* in vogue there and the other Northern Cities; which will enable him to accommodate gentlemen with every description of *Fashionable Clothing*, made up in the newest, neatest, and most durable style of workmanship, that can be done in the country, and on the lowest possible terms. Domestic cloth made up at reduced prices. Cutting out of all kinds of garments, done on short notice. Gentlemen desirous of procuring garments made up on short notice, can be accommodated with the greatest possible expedition. Grateful for the encouragement extended to the shop, under the firm of Ribelin & Watts, the subscriber hopes, by his assiduous attention to business, to merit a continuance of that custom heretofore received. V. H. WATTS.

Salisbury, August 3, 1827. 3t76

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the *Tailoring Business*, under the firm of *HAGUE & HAMPTON*, take this method of respectfully informing the citizens of Cabarrus county, and the adjacent country, that they have commenced business in the shop heretofore occupied by Mr. Hague, opposite Mr. Alexander's House of Entertainment, in the town of Concord; where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most fashionable styles of workmanship. Having made arrangements for receiving quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest fashions in vogue there, they will be enabled to suit any gentlemen with the newest fashioned dress garments, made up after the Patent Protractor system of tailoring. Their prices for work, will be as follows:

Fine Cloth Coats,	$5 to 6
Homespun cloth Coats,	3
Pantaloons,	1 25
Waistcoats,	1 25 to 1 50

The public are invited to try our shop; we only ask a fair trial; if we then fail of satisfying, we are content not to be patronized.

THOMAS A. HAGUE,
WADE W. HAMPTON.

Concord, July 10, 1827. 2t78

Silas Templeton, *Tailor,*

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 60

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. on the 4th inst. a negro fellow who says his name is *Jacob*; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, thick lips, a bad countenance, two front teeth out, a little bald-headed, about 45 years old, and says he belongs to Thomas George, Union District, S. C. from whom he ran away about four weeks since.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. WILLIAM WISEMAN, *Jailor.*

July 16, 1827. 72

A FERTILE COUNTRY.

The Jackson (Western Tennessee) Gazette, of the 7th ult. says: "Many instances occurred last season of the production of 2000 pounds of cotton or upwards to the acre, the average crop may reasonably be computed at 1500. Crops are also very promising the present season, during which the following singular facts have occurred: Grapes in many instances from the slips of last spring.

Apples, from scions set during the present year—Peaches, in one instance, from a tree in Jackson which shot out of the ground in the spring of last year—An instance of grapes in the garden of a gentleman of Brownsville, from a slip set out in the spring of the present year, and from the same gentleman's garden roasting ears on the 25th of June.

Mr. John Tidwell, of this county, raised from one pint of rye last year, five bushels and three pecks of nett rye. In one instance, where it came up thin (having been sowed with turnips) 162 head came from one grain. The stalks were 7 or 8 feet high.

Ten barrels of corn were measured from an acre of new ground in this county last season, which was only ploughed twice.

In the garden of Maj. Ball, in this town an onion bed, 17 feet square, yielded 8 bushels of onions, of a very fine quality.

James S. Lyon, Esq of this vicinity, informed us on the 4th inst. that he had on that morning cotton blossoms on his farm, and on Thursday we were shewn a blossom which was pulled on the 3d on the farm of Mrs. Hays in this vicinity. Blossoms were seen in Parson Shaw's field, in this county, ten days ago.

Wheat, of first quality, of the late harvest, was raised on the farm of Mr. Champness Madding, weighing 70 lbs. to the bushel.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture recommend the extensive cultivation of the white Mulberry Tree, the leaves of which it is generally known, are the best food for the silk worm. The value of the sewing silk and raw silk made in three counties in Connecticut in the year 1810, was 28 503 dollars according to the estimate of the U. States Marshall; and as the business has been greatly extended since that time, it is probable the present value of the article made there is double that amount.—And the income from this source, may be reckoned so much clear gain, as it does not interfere with their regular crops.—In this State, we presume, there will be no need to plant the Mulberry Tree, as there are plenty to be found in every neighbourhood. We hope therefore, the attention of the people will be drawn to the manufacture of this valuable article.

Raleigh Register.

Mill Saws.—Owners of Saw-Mills will be gratified to learn, that a large manufactory of Mill Saws has been established in Philadelphia, at which they are made one third cheaper than they can be imported, and so much better, that persons who know the value of an American saw, would give one-third more for it, than a British one. *Ral. Register.*

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

We learn that stock has been subscribed, and a Company formed, for establishing a Cotton Manufactory at Petersburg. A lease is obtained of Osborne's Mill Seat for the purpose. It is to contain from 2000 to 2500 spindles, and is expected to make 1000 yards of cloth daily, a market for which will be found on the spot. We wish it success, and should be glad to see others established. There are many idle hands in the country, who might be thus usefully employed. *Raleigh Register.*

Strange Decision.—An action was lately brought, in a Magistrates' Court at Charleston, by a tailor, to recover——dollars for making a coat for defendant. The plaintiff produced his books, and proved his account. The defendant proved that the coat was too small, and was, on that account useless to him. The presiding Justice then gave the following decree: "The plaintiff having proved that the work was done, and as no man is to work for nothing, I decree that the defendant shall pay the plaintiff the amount; and the coat being too small, it is ordered that the plaintiff make a pair of *breeches* for defendant's son."

The following is among the regular toasts drank at one of the dinner parties in Boston at the late celebration.

Agriculture.—To every honest farmer three little ingredients for a contented life:

A little land, well tilled,
A little barn, well filled,
A little wife, well willed.

A novelty.—A drove of spayed heifers, amounting in number to 104, lately passed through Lancaster, on their way to the Philadelphia market. Six dollars a hundred was offered by several gentlemen here, which was refused for them. They came from the state of Kentucky.

MR. CANNING.

The last number of the North-American Review, contains an able article on the subject of the Greek frigates built last year in New-York, and generally on the Struggle of the Greeks for liberty. In the course of this article, the writer passes the following high and eloquent eulogy on George Canning, the present Prince Minister of England:

"It is indeed to be deplored, that reasons of state have on this occasion, sealed up the tongue and palsied the hand of him, who of all living men could the easiest apply the remedy to this grievous disease. There is an individual who sits on no throne, in whose veins no aristocratic blood runs, who derives no influence from amassed or inherited wealth, but who, by the simple supremacy of mind, exercises, at this moment, a political sway, as mighty as that of Napoleon at the zenith of his power. Indebted for his own brilliant position to the liberality of the age, which is shaking off the fetters of ancient prejudices, this literal ruler by the grace of God, can feel no real deference for most of the maxims by which the neutrality of England, in the wars of Grecian liberty, is justified. How devoutly is it to be wished, that the pure and undying glory of restoring another civilized region to the family of Christendom, could present itself in vision to the mind of this fortunate statesman; that, turning from his fond but magnificent boast, that he had called into existence a new world in the Indies, he would appropriate to himself the immortal fame, which could not be gainsaid, of having recalled to life the fairest region of Europe. He has but to speak the word, within the narrow walls of St. Stephen's, and the Sultan trembles on his throne. He has but to speak the word, and all the poor scruples and hypocritical sophistries of the continental cabinets vanish into air. Let him then abandon the paltry chase of a few ragmuffin Portugues malcontents, and follow a game, which is worthy of himself and the people whose organ he is. Let him pronounce the sentence of expulsion from Europe of the cruel and barbarous despotism, which has so long oppressed it. The whole civilized world will applaud and sanction the decree; he will work out a sum of human good, which the revolutions of ages scarcely put it within the reach of men or governments to avert or effect. He will encircle his plebeian temples with a wreath of fame, compared with which the diadem of the monarch whom he serves is worthless dross."

BOLIVAR.

By a late arrival at Philadelphia, the following Proclamation of Bolivar has been received; which (says the National Gazette) strikes us as pregnant with meaning, and of which we offer a literal translation. The Liberator now contracts himself into a *Venezuelian*, and contemplates private life on his naval soil as his certain and best destiny! His intentions, when he wrote the present promise, may have been sincerely philosophical, but he is not master of his own fate; his career must depend upon events beyond his control; and, moreover, he can never want pretexts for pursuing a course different from that here announced.

PROCLAMATION.

Simon Bolivar, Liberator President, &c. &c.

Venezuelians: Your suffrages called me to Colombia in order to use my services in re-establishing, among you, order and union. My most pleasing duty was to devote myself to the country of my birth: to destroy your enemies I have marched as far as the remote provinces of America; all my actions have been directed to the liberty and glory of Venezuela, of Caracas. This preference was just, and on that account I should avow it. I have served Colombia and America, because your lot was tied to that of the rest of the hemisphere of Columbus.

Do not imagine that I go from you with ambitious views. I do not proceed to other departments of the Republic, in order to increase the extent of my command, but to prevent the civil war by which they are devastated, from reaching you. As little do I covet the presidency of Colombia, which is much envied by other Colombians. I promise you that as the grand convention shall be assembled and exerts its beneficial power over your welfare, you shall see me always in the land of my progenitors, my brothers, my friends, assisting you to alleviate the public calamities which we have suffered from war and revolution.

Inhabitants of Caracas! Born a citizen of Caracas, my highest ambition will be to preserve that precious title; a private life among you will be my delight, my glory, and the revenge which I expect to take of my enemies. BOLIVAR.

Head Quarters, Caracas, July 4, 1827.

The Warren (Rhode Island) Star states, that in the compact part of the town of Warren, there are one hundred and seventy dwelling houses, among the tenants of which are seventy-six widows, and upwards of two hundred and forty fatherless children.

Zerah Colburn, the mathematical genius, whose wonderful power of computing numbers astonished the literati of Europe, is now minister of the gospel in the Methodist connexion in Norwich, Connecticut.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 14, 1827.

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Salisbury Bible Society held its fourth annual meeting in this place, on Monday, the 6th inst. The former President, the Rev. J. O. Freeman, having removed without the bounds of the society, the Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick was requested to take the chair; by whom an impressive and appropriate sermon was preached. After which, and some other preliminary business, the annual election for officers of the Society took place, which resulted as follows:

Rev. Jesse Rankin, President.
Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, Thomas G. Polk, George Andrews, and Thomas Williamson, Vice Presidents.
Thomas L. Cowan, Recor. Sec'y.
Alexander Long, Cor. Sec'y.
Charles Fisher, Treasurer.
The former Directors were re-elected.

On motion of Geo. Andrews, it was *Resolved*, that the President of this society gratuitously offer to the Wardens of the Poor of this county, as many Bibles or Testaments as may be necessary to supply the Paupers, as well at the Poor House as on board in different parts of the county; also, that he present to the Jailor of the county one Bible for each and every apartment in the Jail.

It was also resolved, that there be a meeting of this society at Joppa, on the last Friday in October next; that the Rev. Mr. Reck be requested to attend, and deliver a sermon on the occasion,—and, on his declining to do so, that the Rev. Mr. Stafford be requested to deliver the sermon. It is also requested, that the Treasurer of this Society make a verbal and detailed statement of the operation of Bible Societies in general, and the good effects they are working in the cause of truth and civil liberty.

It was further resolved, that the Treasurer write to New-York, for a new supply of Bibles and Testaments, from the depository of the parent institution.

In accordance with a resolution of a former meeting, a branch society was recently organized in the congregations of Third Creek and Back Creek, the formation of which was noticed in this paper a few weeks back.

On motion, rules to regulate the intercourse of this society with its branches, were adopted.

And after the transaction of some business of minor importance, the society adjourned.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Praise Worthy.—In the Congregation of Rocky River, Cabarrus county, N. C. (of which the Rev. *John M. Wilson* is the present Pastor) where a House of Worship was erected, and a Burying Ground fenced in about 55 years ago; and where, of late years, a new Meeting House has been built, and a new Grave Yard laid off, about a quarter of a mile from the old ones;—the people concerned in both, lately resolved to unite in enclosing the Burying Grounds with a stone-wall. Accordingly, on Monday, the 30th ultimo, between 30 and 40 wagons met, for the purpose of hauling rock to build the walls: eight or nine hundred loads were hauled: and in three days, the whole work was completed,—having, in that time, hauled the rock at least a mile, and built between 80 and 90 rods of wall, 4 feet 6 inches in breadth at the base, and the same in height. No accident happened, either to man, beast, or wagon.

This publication is not made through motives of ostentation; but with the hope that it will operate as an incentive to others to "do likewise"—there being many *Sanctuaries of the Dead* in this region of country, which are suffered to go unenclosed, and exposed to the rude trampings of

....."*Savage beasts of prey,*
"*And* MEN *more rude than they.*"

The General Election, for members of congress, and members of the general assembly, took place throughout this state, on Thursday last, the 9th inst.;—except in a few counties, where it was held sooner, to avoid their county courts. In this county the result was as follows:

Rowan.—John Scott, senate: John Clement and Hamilton C. Jones, commons.

State of the poll: Dr. Scott 485, James Smith, Esq. 461, for the Senate: Clement 877, Jones 891, Andrews 383, Holshouser 193, for the commons.

Town of Salisbury.—Charles Fisher, without opposition.

For Congress, Mr. Long (to whom there was no regular opposition) received 418 votes; and for a Mr. Asa Eubanks, or Hubanks, there were 278 votes given; and a number of scattering ones for other persons.

Congressional Election.—In Nash county, W. W. Boddie received 682 votes, J. H. Bryan 68, C. A. Hill 37, D. Turner 3, W. M. Sneed none. In Granville county, W. M. Sneed received 620 votes, Mr. Hill 323, Gen. Bryan 229, Mr. Turner 226, and Mr. Boddie 19.

Pitt.—John Joiner, senate; Marshall Dickinson and John Cherry, commons. For Congress, Hines 664, Hall 394.

Craven.—Richard Dobbs Spaight, senate; Charles J. Nelson and Lucas Benners, commons. John H. Bryan, for Congress, without opposition.

Town of Newbern.—John Stanly.

Edgecombe.—Louis D. Wilson, senate; Benjamin Sharpe and Benjamin Wilkinson, commons. For Congress, Hall 924, Hines 312.

A destructive tornado passed through the country near Wilmington, in this state, on the 29th ult. On the plantation of Dr. N. Hill, the tornado prostrated every thing in its course; kitchens, corn-cribs, smoke-houses, fences, &c. levelled with the ground; the growing corn blown down, and stripped of its ears. Dr. Hill's dwelling was much injured; and other serious damage sustained. This tornado seems to have been similar in its effects, only not half as destructive, as the one which last year visited the plantation of our worthy fellow-citizen Samuel Jones.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS, &c.

Caution.—It might reasonably be expected, that the frequent fatal accidents which occur from the careless use of fire-arms, would serve as a solemn caution to those who habitually indulge in the diversion of gunning; but the dear-bought experience of the past, appears to be measurably lost on many of those for whose especial benefit its operation would seem to have been intended. *Edward Mortimer*, Esq. of the city of Charleston, while in the piazza of his house on Sullivan's Island, on the 26th ult. and in the act of preparing his gun for killing Curlews, with its butt on the floor, it was accidentally discharged, and the entire load of duck-shot entering his side, little above the hip, he died of the wound the next day. We have heard of more than twenty deaths, caused by the discharge of either fire-arms or field-pieces, on the 4th of July last, within the U. States; and probably there were many others, of which we have seen no account in the papers.

In Vermont, Charles Sterne, being drunk, stabbed his brother Joseph S. Sterne, with a knife, so badly that his life is despaired of,—for no other provocation than that of being told to go into the field to work.

Daniel Peck, sen. of Raleigh, an ingenious workman as a gun and locksmith, put a period to his existence on the 3d inst. by taking a large dose of laudanum. A stomach pump was used, and a considerable portion of the laudanum withdrawn, but too late to save his life. The laudanum was taken during a fit of *intoxication!*

Strang, the murderer of *Whipple*, in Albany, (New-York) was tried on the 26th ult. and found guilty. The suspicions of Mrs. Whipple's being accessory to the murder of her husband, were confirmed, in the evidence which came out on the trial of Strang. She was to have been put upon her trial in a day or two. Much sympathy was enlisted in her behalf. She is represented as an interesting woman,—young, beautiful, and wealthy: having very numerous relatives, of the first respectability. But all this should not stay the arm of *Justice*, which is (or ought to be) no respecter of persons.

At a tax-gathering in Orange county, near Brown's mill, two men who were intoxicated, by the names of John Cheek and David Hobbs, got into a quarrel on their way home, during which Cheek was stabbed by Hobbs, and almost instantly killed. Hobbs was apprehended, and committed to jail. If the *sword* kills its thousands, *whiskey* does its tens of thousands.

A most horrible affair is mentioned as having occurred in Perry county, Ala. 25th of June. A negro being suspected of having stolen some clothing, (but of which charge it afterwards appeared he was innocent) was met in the public highway by a Mr. McNeily, who had lost the clothing, in company with some other men; and on McNeily's attempting to seize the negro, the latter stabbed his assailant in such a manner as to cause his death. The negro was immediately taken before a Justice of the Peace, where a large crowd of people had collected, who were so clamorous for the immediate punishment of the black fellow, that the Justice was intimidated from doing any thing in the case, and suffered the *mob* to take the negro away, and, after a mock trial, to *burn him alive!* Such an outrage upon the majesty of the laws, we hope may never disgrace the citizens of North-Carolina. Every *American* must feel that the honor of his country is compromised, by the conduct of these, his unworthy fellow-citizens.

Mr. Wills, editor of the Huntsville (Alabama) Democrat, was lately shot dead by James McClung, Esq. a member of the legislature of that state, in an affray which arose between them relative to the election. Electioneering is not carried quite so far, in North-Carolina; but it is *bad enough* here.

Indian Hostilities.—We learn from the Springfield (Illinois) Spectator, of the 11th ult. that two white men were *killed* by the Indians, near the lead mines in that state, on the Mississippi river, and seven wounded. There were about 2000 people at the lead mines, who were under great apprehensions of an attack from the Indians, the outrages by them having been committed not more than twelve miles from the mines. An express was immediately sent down to St. Louis for more troops. Some of the friendly Indians, (the Sacks and Foxes) promised to furnish the U. S. Agent with 1500 warriors; so that it is probable the hostile Indians will soon be severely drubbed for their outrageous conduct.

The Cheraw Spectator says the late rains have greatly revived the cotton crop in that section of country, and will probably be the means of producing an unusually abundant crop. "Of wheat there was a *great* crop; corn was never better; and fruit of all kinds is plenty." Indeed, the Spectator says every thing is plenty there, except *money*, and *intelligence for newspapers.*

The U. S. ship of the line North Carolina, arrived at Norfolk on the 28th ult. from the Mediterranean; she had been absent 28 months from the U. S.

The Post Master General returned to the city of Washington on the 26th ult. from a visit to his family in Ohio.

In our paper a few weeks back, we published a letter from the young ladies of the Rev. *Joseph D. Kilpatrick's* congregations, which had been sent to him accompanied by a sum of money, contributed by the young ladies themselves, sufficient to constitute their venerable Pastor a life-member of the American Tract Society. We have been favored with the following affectionate reply of Mr. Kilpatrick.

"*Young* LADIES *of my charge:*

"I would affectionately notice the honor you have conferred on me, by constituting me, through your christian munificence, a life-member of the American Tract Society. I do very respectfully acknowledge it as an addition to the many favors and honors you have already conferred on me, your unworthy Pastor. Yet, dear female friends, I view this course of conduct as occupying a much higher ground than respect to your Pastor: it is an addition to one of the many streams which, in this day of unprecedented benevolence, "is making glad the city of God." I have viewed it, and I hope God has accepted it, as evidence of your love to the Saviour, in the promotion of his cause. Should this bread of yours, cast upon the water, be productive, after many days, of the conversion of a few careless immortals from sin to holiness, and a meetness for the kingdom of Heaven, how fully will your labor of love be rewarded. Let your sisters, who are careless to promote the kingdom of the Divine Redeemer, amuse themselves with dress and the follies of passing life, which will soon end in sorrow; but let yours be the noble ambition to *dress your* MINDS—to promote the best of causes—to do good to degraded humanity—to raise from the ruins of the fall, your fellow travellers to the grave; then will you stand on ground destined for female tenderness and affection. And thus will your march be onward to glory, honor, immortality, and eternal life."

"JOSEPH D KILPATRICK.

"*Rowan county, Aug. 2d, 1827.*"

SLAVERY IN NEW YORK.

We were in error in stating, a few weeks since, that slavery was *abolished* in the state of New-York from and after the 4th of July, this year: On reference to the law passed by the legislature of that state, on the subject, it appears "that all coloured persons whatever, born within this state *previously* to the fourth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, will from and after the fourth day of July ensuing, be entirely free. Other persons, children of slaves, born *subsequently* to the day first mentioned, are to remain as servants to the owners of their parents, until they arrive at a specified age, namely, twenty eight years for men, and twenty-five years for women, after which they too are to be exempted from subservience. These individuals, however, are to be considered only as domestics for a stated period, (pretty nearly in the same light as apprentices bound out by the overseers of the poor) and not as slaves to be sold at pleasure."

"*Great Cry and* " *when* "*Wool!*"—The excitement, and the extreme sensitiveness, evinced by the northern people, on the subject of the "*woollens* bill," (before Congress at its last session) is easily accounted for, if it be true, as stated in the northern papers, that the ordinary farmers of the interior of New-York, Vermont, New-Hampshire, &c. who in times past kept only a "small-flock of 20 or 30 sheep for clothing their own families, have now covered their farms, according to their ability, with from 100 to 2000 of those animals;—who have embarked their capital, to a very great extent, in stocking their farms with sheep of improved quality;—wool-growing being now an immense interest, greater, probably, than any other one interest of the agriculturists." One man, Gen. Wadsworth, in the state of New-York, is said to have *thirteen thousand* sheep on his farm! A people who are thus deeply embarked in the business of growing wool, may be expected to be *clamorous* for governmental protection. The Paddy's exclamation, on shearing the hog, of "great cry and *little* wool," may not inaptly be applied, in an inverse sense, to our northern brethern:—it is with them, a "great cry and" *much* "wool!"

Large Calf.—A calf has been raised in Oneida county, New-York, the present season, which, at three months of age, weighed 236 pounds! Its breed was a mixture of the Durham breed, with the common stock of the country.

Jesse B. Thomas, one of the senators in Congress from the state of Illinois, and whose term of service expires next year, has, or is about to, decline a re-election, intending to remove to the state of Ohio, and make his permanent residence near the town of Zanesville, having purchased an estate there. Mr. Thomas has made a virtue of necessity, it being pretty well ascertained that he could not be re-elected, his time-serving, devious course being repugnant to the honest, republican notions of the free people of Illinois;—who are as much distinguished for their detestation of all political double-dealing, as for their respect for political integrity, and their devotion to the cause of the man of the people.

Mr. Clay has arrived at Washington city, from his visit to Kentucky,—and transacted official business at the department of state, with the British minister, about the 1st inst. He did not return by the way of the New York canal, as was expected.

The Supreme Court of this state adjourned on Friday the 3d inst. The Raleigh Register, of the 7th, contains a list of the decisions; of which, we have room this week for only a few, most immediately interesting to our readers in this section of the state:

William Falls and others v. Hugh Torrence and James Kerr, adm'rs. in Equity, from Iredell. Interest on the hire and profits of negroes disallowed, and decree of last term amended. Bill retained.

James G. Beatty v. James F. Elliott, in Equity, from Rutherford. Order of survey.

The heirs of Christian L. Benzien and others v. William Lenoir, in Equity, from Iredell. Motion to dismiss petition disallowed. Petition retained.

John Crow v. James Holland's heirs, from Haywood. *Curia advisare vult.*

Lawson Henderson assignee appt. v William Shannon and James Shannon ex'r. from Lincoln. Judgment of the Court below reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Newton Wood v. Daniel L. Barringer ex'r. in Equity, from Wake. Report confirmed. Decree for complainant accordingly.

Mehetable Mumford v. Allen C. Harbin, in Equity, from Rowan. Final decree.

John Nesbitt v. Hugh Montgomery's ex'rs. in Equity, from Rowan. Report confirmed and decreed accordingly.

The Governor to the use of the State Bank v. Allen Twitty and others appts. from Rutherford. Judgment of the Court below reversed and judgment arrested.

Charles McDowell's adm'r. v. David Tate appt. from Burke. Rule for new trial made absolute.

William Langhorn v. the Executors and Heirs at law of R. Pearson, in Equity, from Chatham. Decree for Defendants.

Jacob Lobez appt. v. Joseph Hafner and Abner Berry, from Lincoln. Judgment of nonsuit set aside and judgment of the Superior Court reversed. New trial granted.

The executors of Richmond Pearson, dec'd. v. the executors of William Thomas, dec'd. from Rowan, in Equity. Bill dismissed without costs, each party to pay his own costs.

C. L. Banner, Sheriff v. John McMurry, Depty. Sh'ff. and others appt. from Stokes. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed.

Nathaniel Boyden and wife v. John O. Deneal and wife, from Stokes. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed. Rule for new trial made absolute.

Mary Watts v. John M. Greenlee, appt. from Burke. Rule for new trial made absolute. Judgment Reversed.

Armstrong and Payne v. John Harshaw appt. from Burke. Rule for a new trial made absolute and judgment reversed.

James Henderson and others v. Robert Wilson and others in Equity, from Mecklenburg. *Caria advisari vult.*

STATE CAUSES.

The State v. Robert H. Molier appt. from Buncombe. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Samuel Roberts, from Buncombe. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

The State v. Jesse Upon appt. from Davidson. Judgment reversed and rule for a new trial made absolute.

The State v. Henry A. Langford, from Lincoln. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

The State v. Jacob Ellar, from Ashe. Judgment affirmed.

Col. *Duncan G. Campbell*, we learn from the Georgia Courier, has declined standing as a candidate for Governor of Georgia at the ensuing election. *Matthew Talbot*, Esq. is announced as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Forsyth.

At a naval court martial, recently held in Pensacola, Florida, Lieutenant James E. Legare was dismissed from the service of the U. S.; which sentence has been approved by the President of the U. S.

The President of the United States left Washington city on the 31st ult. for Massachusetts.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Davidson.—John M. Smith, senate; Thomas Hampton and Absalom Williams commons:—we have not learned the state of the poll.

Iredell.—Abner Franklin, senate; William J. Summers, and William Falls, commons. State of the poll: Dr. Franklin 440, Samuel King, Esq. 402, for the senate. Summers 751, Falls 739, Richard Allison 634, Jas. L. Hill 282, —— Gray 38. For Congress, Lewis Williams 894, John Mushat 493.

Mecklenburg.—William Davidson, senate;—William J. Alexander and Joseph Blackwood, commons.

Cabarrus.—Lawson H. Alexander, senate; William McLean, and John C. Barnhardt, commons. Alexander 231, Geo. Klutts, Esq. 158, for senate. McLean 568, Barnhardt 370, Robt. Pickens, Esq. 263, J. Williams 244. For Congress, Maj. Henry W. Conner 529, Dr. Samuel Henderson 167.

Lincoln.—Michael Rinehardt, senate; Alexander J. M. Brevard, and Daniel Conrad, commons. We have not learned the state of the poll.

A writer in the Elizabeth City Star, in discoursing on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution of this state, takes occasion to mention that the Borough of Salisbury contains less than 100 votes: this is a *mistake*, to say the least of it; for there have been more than 130 votes given in at an election in this town. The fact is, there are frequently more votes given in the *borough* of Salisbury, than in some of the *counties* in the eastern part of the state.

South-America.—News to the 11th of June, has been received at New-York, from Rio Grande, in the Brazils. The Buenos Ayrean army, consisting of twelve or thirteen thousand men, under the command of Gen. Alvear, and fortified themselves at Bejar, about 40 leagues from Rio Grande. Their advance guard of 2000 cavalry was under the command of Gen. Lavalega. On the 1st of June a detachment of about three hundred came within 20 miles of Rio Grande, and carried off a large quantity of cattle, after which they fell back to the main army. Since the action of the 20th February, in which the Brazilian forces were defeated, they (the Brazilians) had not been able to bring any collected force into the field, and no movement of any consequence had taken place. The Buenos Ayrean troops behaved well to the inhabitants, and were joined by some of them.

Com. Brown had captured, on the 4th of June, off Rio Nago, two ships from the Brazillians, one of 32 guns, and the other a corvette.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, (Island of St. Domingo) of the 5th inst. says—"About eight days since a conspiracy was discovered in this place, which had for its object a change of the government. Day before yesterday four of the ring-leaders were shot, and all is now quiet.

The West India Squadron.—It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon that orders have been issued from the Navy Department, to the commander of the West India Squadron, to rendezvous, without delay, with his whole force at Key West. We surmise that this movement has some connection with the remonstrances said to have been recently made to our Government, by the Spanish Minister at Washington, against Com. Porter's being permitted to make use of that as a neutral port. *Balt. Patriot.*

From France.—The Edward Quesnel brings Paris files to the 16th ult. inclusive, to N. York. The latest accounts in these papers are unfavorable to the Greeks—who, according to the Augsburg letters, had been beaten with great loss and in a pitched battle under the walls of Athens. Our last accounts from there were of the 20th and 25th of April—the dates of Lord Cochrane and Gen. Church's depatches. It would seem that another affair took place on the 27th, and the disastrous ones, as we infer, from collating several accounts, on the 2d and 6th May. The first report made the result favorable to the Greeks but subsequent information gave an opposite and more melancholy view of it. Coming by the way of Augsburg, however—an unfriendly source, we may hope the disastrous intelligence is exaggerated.

By the Etoile of 16th June, received at the New York American office, we find that Lord Goderich, upon being left a second time in a minority in the British House of Lords, on the *corn bill*, had announced his determination, as we surmised he would, to abandon it, on the ground that the amendment adopted destroyed its principle. The Duke of Wellington's amendment was, it seems carried by a majority of 11, thus:

For the Amendment, - -	133.
Against it, - - - - - -	122.

PARIS, JUNE 14.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes two letters from Trieste of the 22d May, containing news from Syra of 19th May, very melancholy for the friends of the Greeks. They have no longer room to doubt that the Greeks have been beaten under the walls of Athens, and that the Acropolis was upon the point of surrendering. The garrison mediated the blowing up the fortress and burying themselves under its ruins. The Seraskier with his reinforcements from Constantinople, had surrounded the Greek army, who lost in the battle 3500 men,—or as some say, 3000; among them the brave Karaiskaki,—English, French, and Austrian ships of war were in sight of Athens hoping to interpose in favor of the garrison.

From England.—Advices from England, to the 16th ult. have been received at New-York, by the ship Georgia, from Liverpool. The withdrawal of the *Corn Bill* had created a good deal of excitement.

The cotton market remained firm, and an advance of 1d. had taken place in Sea Islands.

It was generally supposed that Parliament would be prorogud on the 25th of June by the King in person.

Many vessels have been taken up at Liverpool to proceed to Ireland there to take in *settlers* (troops) for Rio.

A London Alderman is said to have lately made £50,000 by his dealing in hops, and that he would have made £100,000, if it had not been for the perverse intermeddling of the press.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th of June, the royal assent was given to the bill dissolving the marriage between Miss Turner and E. G. Wakefield.

It was reported that the Turks and Greeks had engaged to suspend hostilities for three months as a preliminary to negotiations for their independence. This does not agree with the news of a later date received direct from France.

FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

Count Capo D'Istria, the head of the Greek Government, is a Greek, and was born at Corfu. He entered when young into the service of the Emperor of Russia, and under that government has filled many important offices. In the year 1813 he was Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor Alexander in Switzerland, and afterwards took part as Prussian Ambassador, in the Congress of Vienna. In 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, he was the Commissioner of the allied powers, on the part of the Emperor Alexander, to treat for a suspension of hostilities, and subsequently one of the Plenipotentiaries for concluding the definitive treaty of peace. He returned with the Emperor Alexander to Russia, and was appointed Minister of State, and Secretary of State, which appointment he holds to this time, though he has been for more than a year past residing in Switzerland, on leave of absence.

The Emperor Alexander conferred on him many honorary distinctions, in reward of his service. A little more than a year ago he made a visit to Paris, and it was then surmised that his journey had some connexion with the interest of his native country, though the ostensible object of it was to consult a physician respecting his own helth. He has lately set out for St. Petersburgh. If he accepts the appointment conferred on him by his countrymen, it will propably not be without the sanction of the Russian Government. The military affairs of Greece appear to be in a satisfactory train.—[*Bost. D. Adv.*

In the French Chambers, M. Dupont lately moved for the appointment of a *committee of Refutation*, whose duty it should be to give the *lie* to all the falsehoods issued from the *press*. The chief difficulty urged against the motion was the impossibility of finding a Committee who would undergo the labor of the office.

Marchioness of Wellesley.—We learn by the ship New York, that this lady, (late Miss Caton of Baltimore,) left Dublin the latter end of April for London where she still remains; and report says, for six months previous to her departure, she and the Marquis had not exchanged a word with each other, nor eat at the same table.

It has been remarked, in the British House of Commons, as an extraordinary revolution in the commerce, *Bandana handkerchiefs*, formerly imported from India, by that country, are now made in England and exported to India. This is scarcely so extraordinary as the fact, that all the white cotton goods consume in the United States, a few years ago, were imported from India, and that *now* we manufacture and export the same kind of goods to Canton from this country! *ib.*

At about 10 o'clock, on the night of the 25th ultimo, an out-house of Mr. Stephen Rogers, 13 miles south-west of this city, was struck by lightning, and, with its contents, entirely consumed by fire.

Rrleigh Star, 2d inst.

On the 27th of June Gen. *Bernard* and his Aid, Capt. *Poussin*, were robbed about 27 miles from New Orleans, of all their baggage, including a valise, containing his papers, plans, charts, a reconnoissance of the Florida Canal, &c. They were, however, recovered again at Pass Christian, and brought to New Orleans.

"Dr. Bedale, of Manchester, (England) has undertaken to swim from Liverpool to Runcorn, a distance of 23 or 24 miles, in one tide, on the 10th of July, without the assistance of either corks or bladders. He is, without stopping, to partake of refreshments, that are to be handed him from a boat; he is not to touch the boat or any other thing thing that may render him assistance. Bets to a large amount aginst his performihg the task are pending."

The last Macon (Georgia) Telegraph, after stating the very flattering prospects of the planter a few weeks since, says—"The scene is now changed. From almost every part of the state, we hear the most melancholy accounts of the extensive and long continued *Drought*, and the utter prostration fo the hopes of the farmer.

John Sergeant, Minister to Tacubaya, and *William B. Reed*, his private secretary, arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, in the brig Eliza, Capt. Meircken, in 29 days from Vera Cruz. They were landed at the Lazaretto, at half past ten o'clock, A. M. under a salute of 13 guns.

National Journal, 30th ult.

The Markets.

New-York, July 31.—The import of *Cotton* into this port, has been, from the 21st to the 28th instant: from Virginia, 10 bales; North Carolina, 65; South Carolina, 596; Georgia, 173; New-Orleans, 903—in all, 1747 bales. Since our last report, this article has been in very fair request. Sales of the week amount to 4000 bales, at prices previously current, say: Uplands and Alabamas, 9¾ to 10½; and Tennessee and common Orleans, 10 to 10¼ cts. The business has been chiefly in Uplands and Alabamas, at 10 to 10½ cents, and common Orleans at 10¼ cents, for export. For home consumption, some fine Uplands, Alabamas, and Orleans, have been taken at 11½ to 13 cents. Liverpool advices to June 13th, received per the ship America, show extensive sales in that market, at steady rates—Uplands are quoted at 5¾d. to 7d. stg. We continue our former quotations.

U. S. Bank Stock, at the above date, 120½; N. York City Bank Stock, 122; Phenix do. 122¾.

Fayetteville, August 2.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 8½ a 8¾; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18. COTTON, 8 50 to 9 00; Corn, 70 a 70; flour, 4 a 4½; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ a 40; Wheat new, 75 a 00 per bushel. *Observer.*

Cotton is selling this morning at from $8 50 to 9. *Journal 25th ult.*

Charleston, August 4.—Cotton, upland, 8¼ a 10; whiskey, 32 to 33; apple brandy, 35 a 36; beeswax, 27 a 28; bacon, 6½ to 7; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 45; Turks Island none; sugar, brown, 9½ to 10; Coffee, 14 to 16; molasses, 32 a 33; black pepper, 16 cts.; corn, 50 a 55; flour 5½ to 6.

Exchange on England—10 a 11 per cent. prem.; on France, 5f. 25c. to 5f. 30c.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, to 5 per cent; discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 to 1½, per cent. discount.

Camden, August 4.—Cotton, 7⅞ a 8¼; corn, 62½ a 65; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 6 a 6 50; wheat, 88 to $1; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Married,

In this county, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Reck, Mr. George D. Smith to Miss Keziah Pearson.

DIED,

In this county, on the 6th inst. Mrs. Lavinia Howard, relict of the late Capt. John Howard, of this town, in the 70th year of her age.

In Fayetteville, on the 23d ult. in the 39th year of his age, John Armstrong, Esq. Clerk of the County Court of that county.

In New Haven, Connecticut, on the 12th ult. Mrs. Emily Hawks, wife of Francis L. Haws, Esq. of Hillsborough, in this state.

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a

Wholesale Grocery and Commission
BUSINESS,

would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a *Commission Business*; being provided with good *Ware Houses*, for the storage of *COTTON*; a safe, substantial, and well built *Boat* for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of *GROCERIES*; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 75tf

House and Lot in Salisbury.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 21st day of August, inst. (it being Tuesday of August term of Rowan County Court) those eligibly situated Houses, and the Lot on which they stand, on main street opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in the town of Salisbury, late the property of Thomas Todd, dec'd. A liberal credit will be allowed the purchaser. For further particulars apply to Mrs. *Elizabeth Todd*, or *Richard Locke*, heirs of the late Thomas Todd. 2t76

August 9, 1827.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received. And having erected a new and extensive *SHOP* at his old stand, on Main street, a few doors south-west of the Court-House, in the town of *Lincolnton, N. C.*; and also a *Blacksmith's* Shop, with the addition of *Trimmers* and *Harness Makers*;—is prepared to finish work complete at his own shop. He warrants his work to be done well, and in the neatest and most fashionable style, not to be surpassed in any part of the surrounding country.

REPAIRING, of every description, in the above line, will be done on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, July 3d, 1827. 3t77

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

THERE will be sold, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, the following tracts or parcels of *Land*, or so much thereof as will satisfiy the *taxes* due thereon for the years 1825 and 1826, *to wit*: One tract of 125 acres, on the waters of Elk of Watauga River, in the name of Martin and William Devanport.

One other tract, of 180 acres, supposed, in the name of William White and Permenias Taylor, lying in Linville Cove, adjoining a tract of Col. Isaac T. Avery, called Baker's Old Field.

SAM'L. McD. TATE, *Sheriff.*

July 31st, 1827. 6t80

Notice.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Rutherford county, on the 19th June last, a negro man who says his name is *DICK*; he is about 26 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, strong built, black complexion, full-set whiskers, and stutters considerably in speaking. He says he belongs to David Caldwell, of Newberry District, S. C. The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

7t81 G. DICKERSON, *Jailor.*

Rutherfordton, N. C. Aug. 2d, 1827.

Barley and Hops, wanted.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of Barley, to be delivered in this place, at any time after the 1st of August. I will give 40 cents per bushel for the grain, that is well cleaned; and the highest price for good Hops.

JOHN SCHOOLS.

Salisbury, July 15th, 1827. 4t75

GOLD AND SILVER

Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of *Military Goods*. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to *Repair Watches*, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6mt76

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

GOLD WANTED.

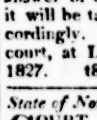
HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of *Gold*, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.

May 9, 1827. 62

NEW

Medical and Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & Co.



ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS,** &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic*, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application. 65

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: James Hansel and others, *vs.* Henry Sadler's administrators and others: petition for distributive share of the estate of Henry Sadler, dec'd. It appearing to the court, that Zachariah Sadler, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given, by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Zachariah Sadler to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken, *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

t80 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Thomas Huson and others, by their guardian Eli Hoyle, *vs.* Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife: It appearing to the court that the defendants, Samuel A McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife, to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. t80 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: John M. Motz, *vs.* Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on three negroes, viz: Milton, Sarah, and Sam. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgement by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. Mac Bee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

t80 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Joseph Gladen, *vs.* Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on a wagon and a still. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

t80 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Isaac Erwin, *vs.* Nathan M. Hoyle: Original attachment, levied on land, and summoned Burrel Wells and others, garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nathan M. Hoyle, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Nathan to appear at the county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. t80 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

Blank Bank Bonds,

DRAWN after the form recently adopted by the State Bank, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian. *July, 1827.*

A Bargain will be Sold.

BEING determined upon removing to the west, the subscriber offers for sale 300 acres of *Land*, the plantation he now lives on, lying on the waters of the Yadkin, 21 miles west of Salisbury, on the Wilkes road: on said tract is a two-story dwelling-house, with other necessary buildings; also a distillery and blacksmith shop; also three wagons, eight horses, two yoke of large oxen, with a cart; thirty head of cattle, and a number of hogs. Also, a quantity of Wheat, Rye, Oats, and the present standing Corn crop; a set of blacksmith's tools, two stills, with a number of hogsheads; with a number of other articles. Also, a tract of 200 acres, lying in Rowan, nineteen miles west of Salisbury, on said Wilkes road; and my interest in two other small tracts of *Land*. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to call and examine for themselves. The terms will be made accommodating. B. FORSYTH.

Iredell county, 23d July, 1827. 2t75

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country *dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables*, and all necessary *out-houses*. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHD. W. LONG.

Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 70tf

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the West this fall, offers for sale his Lands in this county, viz: 850 acres on the North-East bank of the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Jesse Hargrave and Jacob Miller, Esq. A large portion of this tract is low ground, acknowledged by all who are acquainted with it to be inferior to none on the river; 40 or 50 acres of this has been cleared a number of years, and still yields excellent crops; about 20 acres is now growing its second crop; There is also about one hundred acres of up-land in cultivation, most of which has been cleared within the last four years; 10 or 15 acres excellent meadow. Near to or adjoining this tract, is another of three hundred and fifty acres.

Another tract, of between five and six hundred acres, lying on both sides the Beaties Ford road, 4 miles from Salisbury, not more than thirty acres at present in cultivation; two thirds of this tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood. there is also a large portion of swamp land of the best kind, either for grass or grain. There is on the premises a new and comfortable dweling-house, nearly finished, with all the necessary out-houses, all new; it is also surrounded with hospitable, social neighbours. In the neighbourhood of this, is a tract of one hundred and thirty acres.

Any person desirous of purchasing land in this county, will do well to apply to the subscriber, at an early day. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. 6t77

July 20th, 1827. GEO. LOCKE.

Valuable Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas Holmes, for the purposes therein specified, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of said Holmes, in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday and Friday, the 23d and 24th days of August next, (it being in the week of Rowan County Court) sale to be postponed from day to day as may be found necessary, a large quantity of *Valuable Household FURNITURE*, consisting of Beds, and all other articles necessary for a House of Entertainment. Also, a very valuable *COPPER BOILER*, suitable for Brewing, &c. which will hold 120 gallons. Also, a *Negro Man*, very useful as a *Hostler*, &c. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, purchasers giving bond and security.

Also, will be sold or rented, the House and premises, the residence of the late Barnabas Krider, dec'd. on Main street, adjoining the jail. Liberal terms will be extended to the purchaser.

THOS. L. COWAN,
JACOB KRIDER,
THOMAS MULL.

5t76
July 17, 1827.

Dissolution.

THE *Copartnership* heretofore existing at Mocksville, under the firm of Cowan & McNeely, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 28th of June last. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle their respective balances, either by cash or note, with Thomas McNeely, who is fully authorised to settle the same, and grant discharges.

THOMAS L. COWAN,
July 2d, 1827. THOMAS McNEELY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the business heretofore carried on by Cowan and McNeely, in Mocksville, will, in future, be continued by himself, at the same stand. From the course pursued in the management of that business, which he flatters himself has given pretty general satisfaction, and is a pledge to the public of his future conduct, the subscriber feels some assurance of a continuance of that encouragement which he has heretofore received, and which he again respectfully solicits. THOMAS McNEELY.

July 2d, 1827. 4t75

To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide to him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

Salisbury, July, 1827 PHILO WHITE.

For Sale, or Rent.

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury*.

January 8, 1826. 44

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

Stolen

FROM the subscriber's Stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of 20th inst. two gray *HORSES*, one of them having a dark mane and tail, about 7 or 8 years old, and a scar around his right hind foot, about the pastron joint, occasioned by a rope. The other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other: both in good order, and shod before when stolen: they are of the common size, but may appear heavy built. A man who calls himself Wm. Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing at the same time the Horses were; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the fore-head, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth, rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance and down look; boasts much of his manhood, and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, fond of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade; had on a blue cloth coatee with a black velvet collar, gray cassanet pantaloons, black hat, with a low tapered crown and broad brim. A very liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or delivering him to me in Concord, N. C. Also, a liberal reward for both or either of the Horses. Any information directed to the post-office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827. 3t75

☞ Editors of newspapers are requested to assist in detecting a horse-thief, by noticing the above. J. E. M.

Taken Up and Committed,

ON the 9th and 11th instant, *Ben, Frank, and John*: Ben about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Jordain, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN McGUIRE, *Jailor*.

Morganton, N. C. June 15th, 1827. 68

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackman, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor*.

May 31st, 1827. 65

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827; Lewis McHan vs. Cynthia McHan: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McHan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.

3mt79 JAMES MORRIS, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827; Eve Snow vs. William Snow; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germanton on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment entered accordingly.

3mt81 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Isaac Martin and others, vs. Peter Watson and wife, and others: Petition for partition. It appearing to the court, that Peter Watson and wife Ellenor, David Martin, Thomas Martin, James Martin, and Foster and wife Sarah, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this state,—Ordered, that publication be made for four weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions for said county, to be held at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte. t77

Test: J. ERWIN, *Clk.*

POETRY.

SOLEMN REFLECTIONS.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

Tread at the solemn hour of night,
When folly's visions take their flight;
The silence of the grave—
Go, where among the countless dead,
The weeds grow o'er each reckless head,
And the wild grass doth wave.

'Twill tell thee more than wisdom's store,
Of present days, or days of yore,
Could ever here impart;
It is a stillness that doth speak
A tale, that oft will blanch the cheek,
And chill with dread the heart.

Do Fortune's gifts thy spirits buoy,
With transient hope of fleeting joy?
Dost thou with beauty bloom?
Look thou! upon this prostrate dust,
'Tis what thou wert, and what thou must
Return to, in the tomb. T. C.

THE SICK CHAMBER.

DISEASE.

On Beauty's cheek the burning flesh was seen,
Red Fever's signal; and her beaming eye
All heavy look'd, and drooping as the sky,
When April's clouds surcharge their blue serene;
Sudden had it come, dread harbinger of woe,
That wild disease: half shutter'd from the day,
In twilight gloom the gentle matron lay,
On a low couch with coverlid of snow.
Her eldest child, a blooming girl of eight,
Sate a her head, with eyes that told of tears;
And ah! too young to feel affliction's weight,
Two babes—her miniatures—devoid of fears,
Play'd on the floor, unheeding what dire fate,
Darkly might destine for approaching years!

AMBITION.

Why was my choice ambition: the worst ground
A wretch can build on: 'tis indeed, at distance,
A goodly prospect, tempting to the view;
The hight delights us, and the mountain top
Looks beautiful because 'tis nigh to heav'n;
But we ne'er think how sandy's the foundation,
What storms will batter and what tempest shake.

THE USEFUL ARTS.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

NEW INVENTION.

We yesterday examined a newly invented improvement in Mills, by Messrs. Sidney and Portius Moore, respectable farmers of Person county, in this State; for which they have a patent. We think it an ingenious and useful improvement. The mechanism is simple, easy and cheap; and the power necessary in grinding is so reduced, that the same quantity of grain may be ground by it in a given time, with at least half the force required to impel the common mills. It is called "the Sugar Loaf Mill," and is of the following description: The improvement consists in substituting for the usual bed-stone and runner of common mills, a cap-stone, consisting of two solid pieces of any stone proper for grinding grain, each of them hollowed out from one extremity to the other in a conical form, and furrowed from top to bottom, diagonally all round. These two solid pieces are then put together, and form the cap-stone, being dowelled together and bound round with iron bands; in the centre of which is the furrowed hallow frustum of a cone, formed by the contract of the two sides, and having the smallest end of the frustum of a cone at top. The runner is a stone wrought into a similar solid frustum of a cone, set vertically upon an axis of iron at its base, and with such other fastening as may be necessary to preserve its perpendicularity, and to bear the motion of the machinery to which it is attached. This solid runner passes through, and works in, the hollow of the cap-stone as above described: it is also furrowed diagonally all round as the hollow.

The mill work and geering attached to this machine, may be in any of the usual forms; the advantages of the stones as above described are that much of the usual friction is avoided, and the same quantity of work can be done, with less power than is used in common mills.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A letter to the Editor of the Charleston Courier, from a friend in Massachusetts, dated 24th ult. states that a neighbor of his has just completed a *Machine for Cleaning Sea Island Cotton*, and that they will be offered for sale in Charleston, in all the month of October next. The following is given as a description of it:

"The Machine is of a very compact nature, not easy to be put out of order, and is capable of being worked, either by hand, water or horse power. One man, with one machine, can cleanse about 200 weight per day. The Cotton passes but once through the machine, and the seeds drop almost entirely clear of the Cotton, so much so, that the quantity that adheres to the seed, is much less than one per cent. When we take into view the difference between the quantity cleansed by the present mode, and the quantity by this machine, the effect it may have upon one of your staples must be very great, and may rank next in advantage to the invention of the Saw Gin. These machines have been thoroughly tested by practical men, and pronounced perfect in all their parts. Some Seed Cotton has been received here, and I have seen the machine in operation—the Cotton comes out in little bunches in the same manner as when cleansed by hand, and it does not in the least injure the staple.

"The ingenious Mechanic, who invented this, has had it in hand about five years. About two years since, he thought he had perfected them, and made some for sale; but before they were offered, he discovered an objection, which he has now obviated; and after the strictest scrutiny, I see no fault whatever in them."

It has become quite an ordinary circumstance in New-York to remove brick houses from one place to another. A few days since, one was removed by Mr. Brown, the principal person at the business, three stories high, and measuring forty-six feet deep.

Palm-leaf hats are manufactured on an extensive scale at Dedham, Mass.

The population of Baltimore exceeds 70,000 and the amount expended on account of the poor of the city is about 18,000 dollars per annum.

New York city contains 175,000 inhabitants, and the whole expense of poor establishment are $72,190.

An episcopal Theological Seminary is proposed to be established in Alexandria, District of Columbia.

Upwards of fifty-four thousand dollars were expended during the last year for the public schools of Boston; averaging a little less than one dollar for each inhabitant of the town.

Increase of Population.—The annual Report of the American Education Society states that the population of the United States is advancing at the rate of one thousand every day—three hundred & sixty-five thousand a year.

Messrs. Martin and Yeager, of the Nashville bar, are about compiling for publication, "The Decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee."

The Epicurean, a tale from the pen of Thomas Moore, Esq. the poet, is announced as being in the London press.

It is hinted in the best informed literary circles in London, that a clue to the real author of *Junius* has been discovered in the archives of Stowe.

Washington Irving has given up the project of translating the documents concerning Columbus, and is now engaged on an original work, which will be interesting to the citizens of the United States.

Mr. Bryant is about to publish a collection of his fugitive poems. This gentleman ranks as one of the first American bards. His productions have been extensively circulated, and much admired.

It is said in Rome, that a gentleman has dicovered fragments of the 26th and 28th Books of Pliny's Natural History; which, on account of their great antiquity, will prove important to the learned.

An Extract.—If of two fruits one was to be annihilated, which would you be most willing to spare, the Orange or the Apple?—of two minerals, Gold or Iron?—of two stones, the Diamond or Mill-stone?—of two Liquids, Wine or Water?

Episcopal Conventin of Massachusetts.

This body, says the Recorder, met in Boston, June 20. Sermon by Rev. T. Edson, Lowell. Present, the bishop, 11 presbyters, 4 deacons, 27 lay delegates. Rev. B. C. Cutler was chosen Secretary; T. W. Philips, Esq. Treas. By the parochial reports it appears, that there are in the state 1127 communicants, and 625 Sabbath School members. A committee for the purpose had expended $3000 on the repairs of Christ Church, Cambridge. A committee was elected to collect permanent funds for that Church. Convention passed resolutions, approving the Church Sunday School Union, and appointing a committee to report measures of co-operation with that body.

Episcopal Convention of Vermont.

This body met at Bethel, June 27. Present, 7 presbyters, 3 deacons and 7 lay delegates, representing 7 parishes. Sermon by Rev. S. Nash. Rev. A. Bronson, President, Rev. J Clap, Secretary. The annual meeting in future is to be held on the last Wednesday in May. Communicants 722, Sabbath School members 300. A committee was appointed, to consider the expediency of withdrawing from the Eastern Diocese, and of electing a bishop for the diocese of Vermont.

Maine Conference.....The Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed a peaceful session at Portland, on the 10th inst. Bishop Hedding presided. Ten preachers were received on trial; one deacon and three elders were ordained; two located; two were returned supernumerary, and four superannuated. Members in society, 8254. Increase since last year, 949.

Irish Catholics.—The king of England has avowed himself opposed to catholic emancipation, and it is believ'd that the catholic cause has not gained any thing by the late change of ministry. Sir Francis Burdett, who is an advocate for religious liberty, says if catholic emancipation is carried, it will be impossible to prevent protestant dissenters in England from recovering their rights.

Jewish Synagogue.—A new synagogue in New York was dedicated a few days since. The building is 50 feet wide and 60 long. The pulpit or reading desk is in the centre, facing the east. The ark for the reception of the law is circular, with a dome, and in front of it hangs a curtain of blue stain. At the dedication the pentateuch eveloped in satin to which silver bells were attached, was carried around the synagogue several times, under a canopy of crimson velvet. A priest lit the wick of a lamp, which is to burn perpetually before the ark. What Paul said of the Jews 1800 years ago is applicable to those of the present day:—"Even unto this day, when Moses is read the veil is upon their heart." *Hampshire Gazette.*

Emoluments of Office in Great Britan.

A London paper states that the lord chancellor receives $66,000 per annum; attorney general 44,000; solicitor general 35,000; master of the rolls 31,000; commander in chief of the army 31,000; foreign and home secretaries 26,000 each; lord high admiral, master of the horse, and first commissioner of the treasury 22,000 each; lord chamberlain and chancellor of the exchequer 17,000 each; lord lieutenant of Ireland 133,000; lord chancellor in Ireland 35,000.

Hessians.—An American travelling in Europe, lately visited the duchy of Hesse Cassel, that country from which thousands of soldiers were hired by the British government in 1776, to fight against the liberties of America. He found the population so burdened and oppressed that it seemed "as if the last ounce only was wanting to make them sink." Hesse is an open country, destitue of enclosures, and negligently cultivated.

Mr. Russell, in his "Tour in Germany," says the Hessian peasantry are chiefly hereditary tenants, who have one way to do a thing, and never think of looking about for another. They wear low crowned hats with an immense brim, and allow their shaggy locks to grow unshorn, and to seek their tangled way down the back. Their dwellings are dark, smoky, dirty hovels. Crowds of begging children surround the traveller at every stage. The late Elector left behind him 40 illegitimate children, and 40 millions of rix dollars. The foundation of his wealth was laid by his father, in hiring out his troops to England, for the American war.

It is better to go round the stream than drown in crossing.

Good news creeps, but bad news flies.

Great swaggerers are great cowards.

Put no confidence in dreams either good or bad.

Leave nothing for one's executors.

Large Fruit.—The editor of the American Farmer acknowledges a present of a strawberry from *South America*, measuring four inches in circumference; and of an apricot which grew in Baltimore, measuring seven inches in circumference!